Appendix G

Symbols

Table G-1 identifies symbols used in recon missions.

Table G-1. Recon symbols

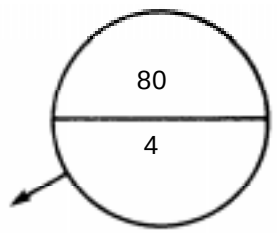
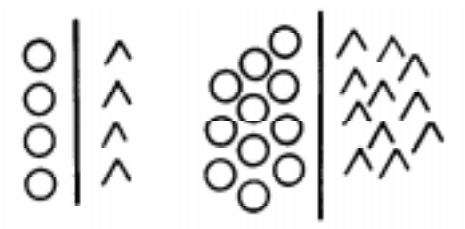
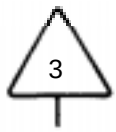
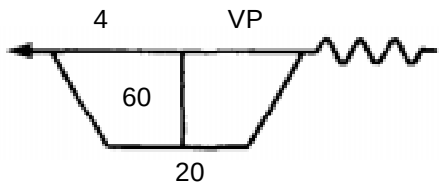
Symbol	Definition
	*Abbreviated bridge symbol.* Use this symbol only when the map scale does not permit the use of the full NATO bridge symbol. Submit DA Form 1249 if this symbol is used. Draw an arrow to the map location of the bridge. Show the bridge's serial number in the lower portion of the symbol and the MLC for single-flow traffic in the upper portion. If there are separate load classifications for tracked or wheeled vehicles, show the lesser classification. Underline the classification number if the width or overhead clearance is below minimum requirements.
	*Concealment.* Show roads lined with trees by a single line of circles for deciduous trees and a single line of inverted Vs for evergreen trees. Show woods bordering a road by several rows of circles for deciduous trees and several rows of inverted Vs for evergreen trees.
	*Critical points.* Number (in order) and describe critical points on DA Form 1711-R. Use critical points to show features not adequately covered by other symbols on the overlay.
	*Ferry.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.

Table G-1. Recon symbols (continued)

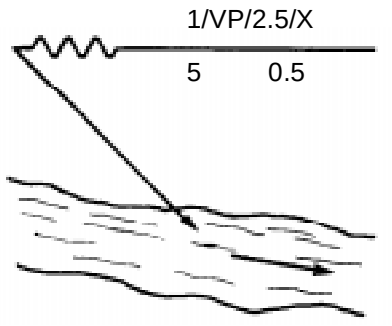
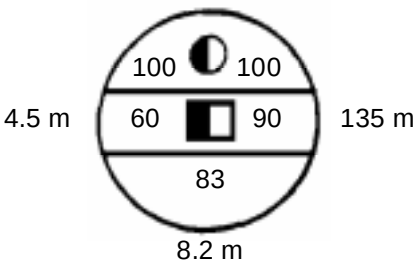
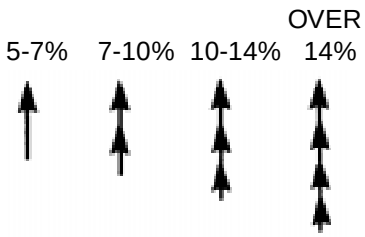
Symbol	Definition
	*Ford.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Full NATO bridge symbol.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Grades.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Limits of sector.* Show the beginning and ending of a reconned section of a route with this symbol.
	*Parking area.*

Table G-1. Recon symbols (continued)

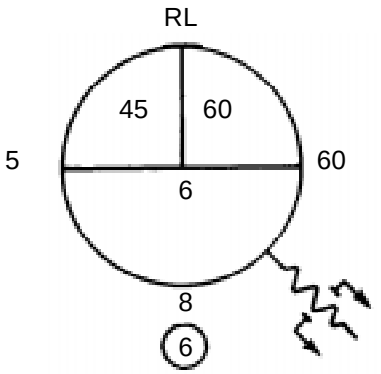
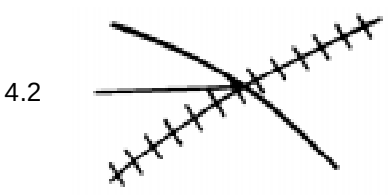
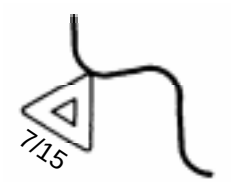
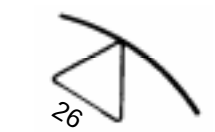
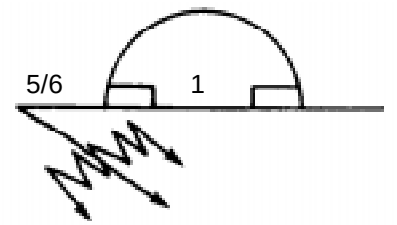
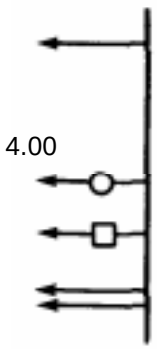
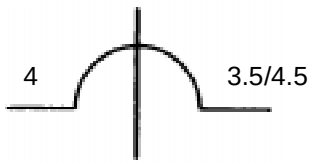
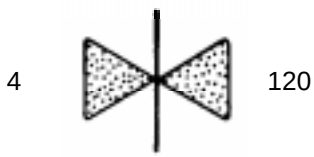
Symbol	Definition
	*Railway bridge symbol.* Place RL above the symbol to indicate a railway bridge. At the left of the symbol, show the overhead clearance. Show the bridge's overall length at the right of the symbol. Indicate the traveled-way width below the symbol and underline it if it is below standard for the classification. Inside the symbol, show the bridge classification in the upper half. If the class is different for single-and double-flow traffic, show single flow on the left and double flow on the right. Place the railway bridge's serial number in the lower half of the symbol. Draw an arrow to the map location of the bridge. On the arrow shaft, indicate the ease of adapting the bridge for road-vehicle use. A zigzag line means it would be difficult to adapt; a straight line means it would be easy to adapt. Place the bypass symbol on the arrow shaft to indicate bypass conditions.
	*Railroad grade crossing.* Use this symbol to show a level crossing where passing trains would interrupt traffic flow. If there is a power line present, show its height (in meters) from the ground. Underline the overhead clearance if it is less than 4.3 meters.
10.5 m/X/120/00 6 m/Z/30/4.1 m/(OB) 9 m/V/40/5 m/(OB) (W)	*Route-classification formula.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Series of sharp curves.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Sharp curve.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.

Table G-1. Recon symbols (continued)

Symbol	Definition
	*Tunnel.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Turnout.* Use this symbol to show the possibility of driving off the road. Draw the arrow in the direction of the turnout (right or left of the road). For wheeled vehicles, draw a small circle on the arrow's shaft. For tracked vehicles, draw a small square on the arrow's shaft and place the length of the turnout, in meters, at the tip of the arrow. When a turnout is longer than 1 kilometer, use double arrows.
	*Underpass constriction.* See Chapter 5 for a complete discussion.
	*Width constriction.* The number on the left shows the narrowest width of the constriction; the number on the right is the total constricted length. Both dimensions are in meters.